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along the Atlantic coast during the late Mesozoic and early Cretaceous time.

Regarding the criteria of correlation which were followed the author significantly remarks:

"As the different methods of correlation are examined in retrospect, the interdependence which exists between the various classes of physical and biological criteria becomes clearly manifest.

"The faunal and floral characteristics of a formation find their full interpretation only as the physical factors are clearly understood, since the geological and geographical range of forms is determined to a large extent by conditions of sedimentation. The physical characters of a formation therefore bear a close relationship to its contained fossils, and cannot be ignored in the correlation of the deposits.

"Although the most trustworthy correlations are based upon palæontological data, the possibilities of variation in the succession of organic forms, in two distant areas, are so great that detailed correlations can seldom be satisfactorily attempted, even where general equivalence is recognized.

"The geologist, therefore, must take into consideration both the geological and the palæontological criteria in the correlation of the sedimentary rocks. No class of facts can be ignored."

CHARLES R. KEYES.

The Elevated Reef of Florida. By ALEXANDER AGASSIZ. *With Notes on the Geology of Southern Florida.* By LEON S. GRISWOLD. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., Vol. XXXVIII, No. 2 (pp. 29–62, 26 plates).

The work upon which this double paper is based consists of a trip made by Mr. Agassiz somewhat over two years ago, and one made by Mr. Griswold early in 1896. The purpose of the latter was to clear up if possible, some of the obscurity which surrounds the geology of the Everglades. The paper opens up much that is new in the story of the organic portion of the peninsula; and it is to be regretted that low water prevented Mr. Griswold from reaching Long Key, which was one of the most important goals.

The reef has been elevated from six to twenty feet, the amount decreasing southward. At Key West the coastal plain is found at a depth of 50 feet (Pliocene), while Eocene strata are 700 feet from the surface. At Key Largo the reef has "a probable width of at least nine miles from the outer reef patches." Very great weight is given to solutional action. Not only are the Everglades in great measure explained by it, but the sounds and mud flats between the line of keys and the mainland. The disconnection is increasingly great southward, until between Key West and Cape Sable the mud flats and mangrove islands "are all that give evidence of the former continuity of the land." Thus Florida is constantly losing territory, instead of gaining it, as the older views maintained. The Marquesas, formerly considered an atoll built upon a raising bank, are, according to the author, merely a very perfect sound, and the "lagoon" is an area of greater solution. Mr. Griswold, however, does not carry the solutional theory to the extent to which it is borne by the senior author.

In many places on the keys the elevated reef is capped by an oölite. Mr. Agassiz states positively its æolian origin; but Mr. Griswold, who was last on the ground, says that, for several reasons, which he enumerates, "the topography favors an origin for the limestone in water." This guarded statement does not seem too strong for the evidence presented. This oölite was traced by Mr. Griswold much farther into the Everglades than any geologist has penetrated heretofore. Mr. Agassiz interprets the formation as modified dune sand, obtained from the beaches of the elevated reef, and blown inland by prevailing east winds. J. EDMUND WOODMAN.

Correlation of Erie-Huron Beaches with Outlets and Moraines in Southeastern Michigan. By F. B. TAYLOR. Bull. Geol. Soc. America, Vol. VIII, pp. 31–58, with map.

In this paper there is given an account of observations in a region hitherto little studied but containing evidences of a most interesting glacial and postglacial history. As stated in the title, the paper deals with features observed in southeastern Michigan chiefly in the northward projecting portion between Saginaw Bay and the lower end of Lake Huron, commonly called the "Thumb." Having spent two months during the past season in geological investigations in this region the reviewer is prepared to lend corroborative evidence as to the general conclusions of the paper and to testify to the scientific acumen displayed in the interpretation of the phenomena observed. The paper constitutes the first published account of detailed observa-